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and by Deniker in *The Races of Man*. Dr. Schweinfurth himself is not to blame, for he mentioned Du Chaillu's priority in *The Heart of Africa*, New York, 1874. Years before Schweinfurth, however, several travellers, among whom was D'Abbadie, I think, spoke from hearsay of a dwarf race. In 1860 the Rev. Lewis Krapf published his *Travels, Researches and Missionary Labors*, in which he gave an account of a "doko" pygmy tribe he had heard of as dwelling south of Abyssinia; stated that he saw at Barava a slave who accorded completely with the description of the Doko, and on his map placed the words "Doko (Pygmies)" exactly where Dr. Donaldson Smith discovered the Dume, a "doko" tribe of dwarfs, in 1895. But it was Paul B. Du Chaillu who, in 1865, discovered the Obongo pygmies and visited one of their villages in the Gaboon region, and his account, published in *A Journey to Ashango Land*, London, 1867, is the first description from actual observation of a tribe of African pygmies.

It is high time, it seems to me, for American geographers to insist that the discoveries of our fellow-countrymen in the unknown regions of the earth should receive full and just recognition.

EDWIN SWIFT BALCH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1904.

BOOK NOTICES.

Glaciers and Glaciation, by Grove Karl Gilbert; Vol. III of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. Doubleday, Page & Co., 231 pp., with 18 plates and 106 figures in the text.

Vols. I and II, edited by C. Hart Merriam, and giving the narrative of the expedition, have already been noticed in this BULLETIN, Vol. 33, 1901, pp. 467-469. The volume before us is the first in the technical series. Mr. Gilbert does not profess to have added greatly to our knowledge of Alaskan glacial geology, but his reconnaissance of Alaska's long shore-line was comprehensive, and such a general survey by one of the most experienced of American observers could not fail of great interest. He has combined his work with the detailed studies of Reid, Russell, and others, forming the first general review of Alaskan ice work. The first part of the volume deals with existing glaciers, and the second with Pleistocene glaciation. Photographs in great numbers were taken by the author and by many members of the expedition, and in

addition to these the photographic collections of the Canadian Boundary Commission were studied. This greatly aids Mr. Gilbert in describing as precisely as possible the present condition of the glaciers, and giving trustworthy data for comparisons in future years. A folding map shows the route pursued along the interior passage from Seattle to Glacier Bay and Sitka, to Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kadiak, Unalaska, and St. Matthew Island to landings on both shores of Bering Strait.

The net retreat of the Muir Glacier in nineteen years was 8,500 feet. The Johns Hopkins and Grand Pacific glaciers were once confluent with the great trunk stream in Glacier Bay, but now enter the bay independently some distance northwest of the Muir Glacier front. These glaciers retreated from three to four miles in the twenty years from 1879 to 1899. The recent history, however, does not all tell of retreat, for La Perouse Glacier, on the western or seaward base of the Fairweather Range, has invaded an ancient forest, mingling tree-trunks with bouldery till, thus covering ground on which the trees had grown unhindered for some centuries.

The great Malaspina Glacier, studied by Russell, lies at the entrance of Yakutat Bay, on the north. Far within is a retired channel, Russell Fiord, which receives Hidden Glacier from the east. The gravel plain in front of it shows pits and lakelets, which are due to melting from beneath of masses of buried ice, a process which must have been common in the departure of our great American ice sheets, but likewise a process that the glacialist cannot often see in fresh and recent manifestation. The modification of rock contours in this locality, due to glacial erosion, is characterized as profound. The glacialist will also find interest in a passage on pages 69-70 concerning the work of "ice-fall waves." On small lakes or narrow inlets the winds cannot generate waves adequate to strong shore action. Such a narrow water surrounds Osier Island, where Disenchantment Bay passes into Russell Fiord. Yet its cliffs are considerable, and the waves that have shaped them are mainly due to disturbance of the water by ice-falls occurring every few minutes along the four miles of ice-cliff at the front of the Hubbard Glacier. This may help to explain shore phenomena, which appear in seemingly impossible situations in areas of ancient glaciation.

A summary of modern glacial changes is given (pp. 102-106), and the discordances in these variations afford an interesting discussion (pp. 106-112).

As might be expected, Chapter II, on Pleistocene Glaciation, is yet more prolific of suggestions which cast light on glacial problems. The "hanging valley" finds abundant illustrations along the Alaskan shores, and seems to carry to the point of demonstration the capacity of trunk glaciers to deepen their valleys to a degree quite discordant with the work of the tributary ice streams. When the ice has melted out, therefore, the drainage of the lateral valley passes by a waterfall to the more deeply-sunken channel of the main stream.

The author has no hesitation in explaining the high and much-dissected plateau of the Lynn Canal and Walker Bay regions as a lofty peneplain. The crest lines now apparent are not those to be expected from the rock structure, but are such as would arise from a base-levelling process, with subsequent elevation and some sculpturing. Parts of a low peneplain are also recognized, as near Sitka, as well as a yet lower or submerged base-level, probably belonging to a cycle younger than that of the low peneplains.

Again, Mr. Gilbert records his conviction of great glacial erosion. Speaking generally of the region, he calls the work of rounding (of summits) extensive, and affirms that "in many places the depth of rock pared away in the mere smoothing of a rough topography must have amounted to several hundred feet" (p. 140). Referring to the troughs about Vancouver Island (p. 144), he says: "I have not been able to suggest an origin that does not involve an immense amount of excavation by ice." Other topics of interest are found in the extension of ice sheets into the sea (p. 163)—glaciation in the Bering Sea region; the influence of crevasses on the form of terminal moraines; comparisons of plucking and abrasive work; the pressure of tidal glaciers; and a comparison of the behaviour of rivers and glaciers. As with the earlier volumes, the publishers have done their part in a substantial and artistic way.

A. B. P.

Ausgewählte Stücke aus den Klassikern der Geographie für den Gebrauch an Hochschulen. Selected by Dr. Prof. O. Krümmel. First Series. VII and 174 pp., and 8 illustrations. Lipsius & Tischer, Kiel and Leipzig, 1904. (Price, 2.50 marks.)

The same, Second Series. VIII and 174 pp., and 9 illustrations.

These books are the first of a series of extracts from the classics of geography, selected by Dr. Prof. Otto Krümmel, the distinguished oceanographer, and intended for the use of high schools.